

The Hong Kong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR

Barometer 29.90

May 4, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 64 49 " 38

May 4, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 64 " 49 " 38

2905 日一廿月

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1915.

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
A PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

HOW TWO GERMAN BOATS WERE SUNK.

"EYE-WITNESS" ACCOUNT OF SPLENDID AIRWORK.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A BRITISH AVIATOR.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Dies Shortly After Making His Report.

May 3, 12:25 p.m.
An "Eye-Witness" account dated April 30 states: There has been splendid airwork during the last few days, the stations at Staden, Thielt, Courtrai, Rinxix, and elsewhere, have been bombed; and there have been several successful conflicts in the air. Once a single seater chased a biplane to Rinxix and forced it to land.

The raid on Courtrai was one of the most heroic episodes of the war, but it cost the Nation a gallant life. An aviator, seated alone in a biplane, reached Courtrai, glided down to within 300 feet of the ground, and bombed the railway junction, his biplane a target for hundreds of rifles and guns, and was severely wounded in the thigh. He might have saved his life by descending to the enemy's lines, but decided to save his comrade, and descended to about 100 feet from the ground in order to increase his speed, and was again wounded, this time mortally; but he continued to fly, without descending to the nearest British aerodrome, and returned to his own base where he landed perfectly, made his report, and died shortly afterwards.

GERMAN MATERIAL AND PRISONERS CAPTURED IN AFRICA.

(Hans' Telegram.)

May 2.

Yesterday was a calm day. We repulsed attacks against Bagatelle, carrying several trenches at Bois le Prete and taking 150 prisoners. To-day the situation is unchanged. A German deserter confirmed the information that the bombardment of Dunkirk was effected by heavy guns installed at Dixmude in the town. The guns were marine guns. We bombarded the river and Meuse.

Petrograd: In the Nieman region we progressed, taking prisoners and machine guns, and repulsing attack on the Ossoreez front, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. We carried two heights in the direction of Stryi.

In the Dardanelles the Allied troops have occupied a summit overlooking Kiliba. The Turkish troops were obliged to assume the defensive. The Fleet is continuing to bombard the interior forts.

Cape Town: The British troops fighting against the Germans near Gibon, repulsed the enemy, drove them back three kilometres and captured war material and numerous prisoners.

THE LATEST CASUALTY LISTS.

May 3, 1:35 p.m.

Wounded: R. Allen (Northumbrian), H. W. Archer (Northumbrian), F. Athill, S. B. deak, W. E. B. deak, L. B. deak, C. W. Batty (Shropshire Light Infantry), R. Borgne, T. Booth (Connaught Rangers), P. Bul, T. Bradford, J. Briss, J. D. C. Brown, W. A. Buchan (Connaught Rangers), T. Butler, T. Callinan, H. Carrick, R. H. Chatterton, O. Chipper, S. Conroy, L. C. Doherty, A. Dur, C. Dennys, J. J. Doh, H. Doh, A. Easton (East Yorkshires), C. Easton, E. Faher, E. Fawcett, J. Fennell, S. Gran-Doh, F. G. H. Hattocher, J. Hels, S. T. Hewitt, P. Hickey, R. Homfray (Worcestershire), G. J. Howden, S. Second Lieutenant R. Hume (Suffolk), G. L. Hunting, F. Huskinson, H. Jacks (Durham Light Infantry), B. Jackson (Yorkshire), B. C. Jenkins, F. Kinsel, F. Ki-ch, H. A. Like (Artillery), J. Lambton, J. P. Lighen, E. Lawbourne, G. Lupion, W. M. Mackay, A. D. MacPherson (Camerons), E. Merivale, J. Merivale, H. J. Mills, E. Motum, H. H. Noholow (Durham Light Infantry), R. W. Nicholson (Northumbrian), W. A. Nicholson (Artillery), E. R. O'Connor, J. Pain, P. Parry, H. A. Parry, P. Paulson, L. Plummer, H. O. Preston, F. Prety, F. Proudfoot, E. S. Pyne, Second Lieutenant A. Robinson (Manchesters), Second Lieutenant F. X. Saville, L. C. Scoult, F. Sergeant, E. Sharpin, W. Shipton, L. Soden, H. B. Spoke, E. K. Squires, R. H. G. Tatton, S. Thorpe, J. Tolston, G. Tugwell, H. W. Turner, F. Walton (Durham Light Infantry), W. A. Watson-Armstrong, F. Weeks, Second Lieutenant C. Williamson-Jones (Manchesters), N. L. Wright (Northumbrian).

There was a strong Austrian offensive in the region of Ozarowice, which was checked. Austro-German attacks in the Carpathians were repelled.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

CASUALTIES.

May 3, 2:35 p.m.

The latest casualty lists contain the following names: Wounded and believed to be prisoners: J. R. Ritson, J. L. Wood (Durham Light Infantry).

Missing: H. Bryant, R. D. B. Evans, W. E. Guinness (Leicester), A. W. Nash, J. A. Senhouse, N. A. Thorp, A. N. Thovey, R. Urquhart N. Weston, G. E. Hunter, H. T. Hunter, J. Lovibond, W. B. Noble, G. T. Parkinson.

The following correction is cabled by Reuter: Not wounded: A. B. Muirhead.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS DEMAND FIRM MEASURES.

May 3, 11:10 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent in New York states that the torpedoing of the Gulf Light by a German submarine and the loss of the oil and two of the crew have created a profound stir in official circles. The newspapers sternly demand the firmest measures.

THE LITTLE SEA-FIGHT—FURTHER DETAILS.

May 3, 4:45 p.m.

An Ipswich telegram says that the Recruit endeavoured to ram a suddenly appearing submarine, but was torpedoed amidships. The trawler Daisy hurried up and rescued thirty of the crew. A torpedo aimed at the Daisy missed her. The Daisy left a boat for lost crew, who rowed off, but were attacked by a submarine, four of the occupants being wounded.

A division of British destroyers came up and two chased the German schooner, while others were on the look-out for submarines. The German vessels were quickly finished. The British lowered boats to rescue the survivors.

WAR ON FISHING BOATS.

May 3, 4:45 p.m.

The trawler Barbados has arrived at Yarmouth damaged, and the capt. is reported, as a result of an encounter with a German submarine off the Belgian coast. The Barbados brought the sole survivor of the crew (of seventeen) of the Columbia, which was torpedoed; also a German blue-jacket. The Barbados used two small guns to resist the torpedo boat.

THE EUROPE'S CREW.

May 3, 4:45 p.m.

The crew of the Europe squeezed into a small boat. A submarine had shelled the steamer ineffectively and a low-toft trawler came up and rescued the crew, though it was pursued by the submarine, three of whose shells fell round the rescuing trawler. The submarine eventually torpedoed the Europe.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

May 3, 1:20 a.m.

A Paris evening communiqué says:—"North of Ypres, the attempted German attack on our right was immediately checked. There is nothing new on the British front."

At Maucourt, south of Chambres, 80 Germans armed with bayonets, grenades, Bawling pistol, and knives attacked and were mostly killed, though some were captured.

In the village of the Aisne and at Champagne, the enemy used various appliances which were ineffective, namely: glass tubes which, on breaking, released an odour of ether and incendiary bombs emitting gases with greenish smoke. The latter hung round the enemy's lines.

The German counter attack at Bois le Prete was immediately arrested, there to retain the whole of yesterday's gain.

We continued to bombard the southern entrenched camp at Metz with effectiveness. Fire was noticed at the barracks and the railway.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

May 3, 3:10 a.m.

A Petrograd official wire states that enemy detachments occupy the Siauvie region between Libau and Vilna.

German patrols appeared on Saturday in the vicinity of Libau. German torpedo boats on Saturday visited the gulf of Riga.

Fighting continues west of Niemen.

There was a strong Austrian offensive in the region of Ozarowice, which was checked. Austro-German attacks in the Carpathians were repelled.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

May 3, 3:50 a.m.

The casualties dated 28 of April include, officers, 30 killed 106 wounded and missing, including killed, Brigadier General Hasler, Colonels H. N. F. Hitchins (Manchesters), and G. H. Shaw (4th East Yorkshires).

There are ninety-one casualties among the Territorials.

FRENCH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

May 3, 3:50 a.m.

The French steamship Europe was torpedoed and sunk off the Scilly Islands on Saturday. The crew of 18 was rescued by five fishing boats, which discovered the American tank steamer Gulf Light abandoned near the Scilly Islands on Saturday and towed her all night in thick fog off the Scilly Islands. The crew was rescued by patrol boats with the exception of the captain, who died of shock. Two men jumped overboard.

CREW MISSING.

May 3, 3:50 a.m.

A trawler has brought to Kilrush nine survivors of the steamer Fulgent, which was torpedoed off the Skelligs, Kerry, on Saturday; also the body of the captain who was shot. The remainder of the crew is missing.

THE NAVY AND THE WORKMEN.

May 3, 5:55 a.m.

A White Paper published states that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe wrote to Mr. Winston Churchill on the 26th of March expressing great uneasiness over the labour situation on the Clyde and the Tyne. The efficiency of the fleet was so far affected that he felt it his duty to telegraph previously on the subject. Decking reefs for the destroyers take twice as long as they ought, owing to labour difficulties, which are due to half-hearted working.

Rear-Admiral F. G. Tudor in the Sea Lord's report of the 2nd of April enclosed recommendations to the Captain Superintendent of the Clyde, the Tyne, and elsewhere, and to the directors of the transports of naval equipment, that prohibition of the sale of spirits was necessary to secure a full output. Admiral Tudor added that prudential measures regarding intoxicating liquors were not likely to be successful.

TALE OF A MACHINE-GUN HERO.

May 3, 12:25 a.m.

"Eye-witness" continuing his narrative of the battle of Ypres, the first instalment of which appeared in our last night's issue states: The outstanding feature of the action of the past week has been the steadiness of the British on the extreme left. It is impossible to narrate a hundredth part of the deeds of gallantry and devotion.

At one point, a detachment with a machine gun in a trench, was shot one after the other during a German rush, but one soldier continued to fire. Though five bodies lay around him, when the sixth man took the place of his fallen comrades—one of whom was his brother—and the Germans were still advancing, he waited until they were a few yards away and then poured a stream of bullets into them. The Germans broke, leaving rows of dead. He was himself wounded.

Our telephones were repeatedly cut by the hot fire and one battery wire was severed nine times, and on each occasion was repaired by a sergeant, in the open, amid a hail of shells.

home defence which were missed at the end of the South African War might now be seized and realised. Competent instructors for town and country alike will be found."

"Between German Militarism and British Apathy."

In the February number of United Empire attention was drawn to the beneficial results which have followed the adoption of compulsory cadet-training in the Dominions. Lord Methuen in a recent letter to the Times points the moral of that experience for the Mother Country and argues strongly in favour of the organisation of a National Cadet Corps. Difficulties must be anticipated—especially, perhaps, at a time when voluntary enlistment is apparently fulfilled the hopes of its supporters. But, granted the principle that every lad should pass through a course of training from the age of twelve, fitting him to take his place in the Territorial Forces, Lord Methuen is convinced that a scheme providing "the proper solution for the national defence of this country" could be drafted and made workable. If the necessary legislation were passed, opportunities for providing the country with adequate

Dutchmen in South Africa; "We want something between the militarism in Germany and the apathy of England."

The Amazon Report in connection with the Merchant Bank of India will be found on the front page of today's issue, as will also the report of the government meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

"Eye-Witness" reports that there has been splendid air-work during the last few days.

A British division of torpedo destroyers chased and sank two German torpedo boats.

A German submarine torpedoed the French steamer Europe. A trawler rescued the crew.

The outstanding feature of the action of the past week has been the steadiness of the British extreme left.

"Eye-Witness" says that it is impossible to narrate a hundredth part of the deeds of gallantry and devotion that have taken place.

The British Destroyer, Beorn, endeavoured to ram a suddenly appearing German submarine but was torpedoed amidships and sank. Thirty of the crew were rescued.

The torpedoing of the Gulf Light, by a German submarine, and the loss of the captain and two of the crew, has created a profound stir in official circles in New York.

It is reported that a British aviator, after bombing the railway junction at Courtrai, was mortally wounded; but continued to fly to his own base, where he descended perfectly, made his report, and died shortly afterwards.

A Paris communiqué says that the Germans continue to use bombs emitting gasses and greenish smoke.

Admiral Jellicoe in a letter to Mr. Churchill expressed his uneasiness at the labour situation on the Clyde and the Tyne.

The casualty list of April 28 includes the names of Major General Hasler, Colonels H. W. G. Hitchins of the Manchesters, and G. H. Shaw of the 4th East Yorkshires, as having been killed.

A Petrograd communiqué states: A strong Austrian offensive in the region of Czarkowice has been checked and Austrian troops stuck in Carpathians have been repelled.

Clinton News will be found on page 4 to-day.

A description of the new R.V.P. motor launch appears on page 3.

An interesting sports letter from our own Correspondent is published in today's issue.

In the Supreme Court to-day was continued the trial of two Chinese charged with the murder or of another at Stanley.

Before Mr. Justice Hazeldean, Mr. John Lemm, architect, sued K. K. Lin to recover the sum of \$1,000 allowed to be due for professional services rendered and for a libel.

The Amazon Report in connection with the Merchant Bank of India will be found on the front page of today's issue, as will also the report of the government meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY: Bijou Theatre—9:15 p.m. Victoria Theatre—9:15 p.m.

TO-MORROW: Bijou Theatre—9:15 p.m. Victoria Theatre—9:15 p.m. Sale—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—11 a.m.

Tuesday, May 6: Auction of Furniture—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—11 a.m.

Wednesday, May 7: Auction of Liquors—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—11 a.m.

NOTICES

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 114, Graham Street, 1st floor, Hongkong, 20th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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Hongkong, 20th Jan., 1912.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Made in Germany. It is not so much against the people of Germany that we are at war as against this obscene horror, this national disease which has found its way to the core of German civilisation and which if Germany prove successful, will envelop us. Whatever be the faults of Britain she can never suffer such a loathly disease to come near her, and the time is coming—let us hope—when the surgeon's knife will be used in Germany to cut it out once and for all. It is impossible to avoid the feeling that this machine-made "culture" will before long be regarded with disgust by the German people and that they will yet thank those enemies who are now striving to break the spell which has been woven around them during the past two generations.

Daily Press.

China and Japan.

The many questions asked in the British Imperial Parliament, and the public discussion of the demands in the Press of the United States, must have clearly indicated to Japan that, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of her statesmen to the contrary, the view is widely held that many of the demands which Japan made on the Chinese Government are incompatible with the objects defined in the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, and that they do in fact menace the territorial integrity and independence of China and the principle of the open door and equal opportunity for the trade and commerce of all nations in China. There has been a curious reluctance on the part of the Governments concerned to take the public into their confidence by publishing officially the text of the demands, but now that these demands have been thoroughly discussed and revised, and China has returned what is represented as her final answer, no good reason for reticence any longer exists. Certainly the world will look to Japan to furnish very clear reasons for pressuring China to alter her decision.

China Mail.

The Government and the Labour Troubles.

Mr. Lloyd George is to be congratulated on the large degree of success which he has attained in allying a great part of discontent. But unless the workers, and even the public, have final reassurance regarding the question of profits, there will be a sense of injustice, whether rightly or wrongly founded. All hope that the strike will cease; but as we have before contended, it must be established in the mind of the worker that the Government have the power to ensure their cessation, and that they mean to exercise that power. For that reason we are glad to see the first indication of the enforcement of that power in Lord Kitchener's letter of appeal to the Dock Labourers Union, in connection with the difficulties at Liverpool. "If this appeal has no effect," wrote Lord Kitchener, "I shall have to consider the step that will ensure what is required at Liverpool being done." We trust, says writer in *Engineering* to hand, that this is the beginning of action and the end of words.

Engineering (London)

Death of Miss R. Churchill.

The death has occurred at the General Hospital, Colombo, of Miss Rhoda Churchill, daughter of Mrs. Churchill, of 16, Paragon Grove, Surbiton Hill, Surrey. Miss Churchill, who was aged 39, was a passenger by the P. & O. Mails from Hongkong. She was bound to Australia, and when taken ill was obliged to break her voyage in Colombo. She was moved to hospital from the Bristol Hotel and operated on for an internal disorder.

Engineering (London)

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.

Hongkong, 18th July 1913.

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Developing, Printing & Enlarging.

Hongkong, 18th July 1913.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. Burton Harrison.
Mrs. Burton Harrison, wife of the Governor-General of the Philippines, is at the Grand Hotel Yokohama and will shortly be joined by her husband, who takes a later ship from Manila.

Magisterial Philosophy.

"If women would not talk so much there would not be so much trouble in the world," said a London Magistrate addressing a woman who complained of the conduct of another woman.

Mr. J. Archibald Jun.

Mr. John Archibald junior, son of the proprietor of the Central China Post, who is serving with the Gordon Highlanders in France, was wounded by the bursting of a shell on March 17th, and is understood to be recovering. He is at St. John's Hospital, London.

Anxious for His Enlistment.

Mrs. Jessie Coulter, Stamford road, Battersea, was charged at the South Western Police Court with attempting to commit suicide. Her husband said his wife had been feeling irritated because he had not enlisted. Magistrate: "Why does she want you to enlist?" "Because she would be much better off financially," replied the husband. "She would be entitled to the military allowance of about £10. a week. They won't have me on account of my eyes." Prisoner was discharged with a caution.

The Irish Railways.

Negotiations are at the moment in progress between the National Union of Railwaymen and the Irish Railway companies in regard to wages, as the Irish lines have not followed the example of the English and Scottish companies in granting their employees war bonuses. There is another important difference between the Irish railways and those of Great Britain. The Irish lines are not vested in the Executive Committee which administers all the other principal railways, a fact which does not appear to be known generally.

Trading With Germans.

At a meeting of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce a letter was read from an agent in Shanghai complaining that the majority of orders placed out there during the past three months had been by German firms buying direct from Bradford and Manchester. This agent said that he knows the names of Manchester and Bradford shippers who have sold to German firms. He also stated that a protest had been lodged with the British Consul-General in Shanghai.

The Ruling Topic.

If Lord Rothschild had died at this time last year his demise would have been reflected in tens of thousands of newspaper contents bills. As it is, the announcement appeared on only a very small percentage of the posts. What with the drink question, the Liverpool dock trouble, and the submarine warfare, the death of anyone not directly connected with the war, whatever his eminence, hardly focussed the public attention to a marked extent.

An Important Conference.

The Eastern Times reports:—On the 21st April, President Yuan Shih-kai convened a meeting of the State Secretary, Senior and Junior Chief Secretaries of the State Department, the Minister, and the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Chingchuan Hall in his presence. After a long conference an identical telegraphic message was sent to the Chinese Ministers to London and Washington and then a lengthy reply from both Ministers was received. They again met in the evening and discussed the situation till late at night.

The Cost of Bread.

A threatened serious increase in the price of bread in Cochin-China has, happily, been averted by the Government's timely action in remitting import duty on wheat, and the bakers are only putting up prices by a modest one or two cents for the smaller-sized loaves and five cents for the kilo loaf, which is by no means unreasonable considering the worldwide rise that has taken place in the price of wheat since the war started. The Chamber of Commerce is now agitating for the re-introduction of the duty on foreign maize imported into France, in order to permit the exportation of the Indo-China product in home consumption.

NOTICE.

New
Victor
Records

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Flats, in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

"PENYRHEW." Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with tennis court, 1 & 2 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 5 roomed house with Tennis Court. Four roomed houses in Humphreys Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to:—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings

TO LET.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wan Chai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wong Tai Sin Road.

Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas)

"ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon.

ROOMS suitable for offices on the first floor of No. 3 Duddell Street.

No. 2 DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51 Peak (unfurnished).

Rooms in "Beaconsfield" Battery Path.

"Bishops Lodge South" No. 11, The Peak, unfurnished 5 rooms, 55 ELGIN TERRACE.

"Egesford" No. 124, The Peak, unfurnished (6 rooms) from 1st May, 1915.

"Merion" No. 6 The Peak, unfurnished (6 rooms).

3 rooms, suitable for office, 1st floor, Queen's Road Central.

"Westward Ho" Bonham Road.

No. 25 BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road.

No. 27 BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.

No. 3 DES VŒUX VILLAS, 52 Mount Kellett, The Peak. (Furnished or unfurnished).

No. 1. CAMERON VILLAS, No. 61 The Peak, furnished. (immediate possession).

Apply to:—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

TO LET.—The Ground Floor of No. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD Central, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Limited.

TO LET.—A House in Torres Buildings, Kimberley Road, Kowloon. Apply to:—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to:—

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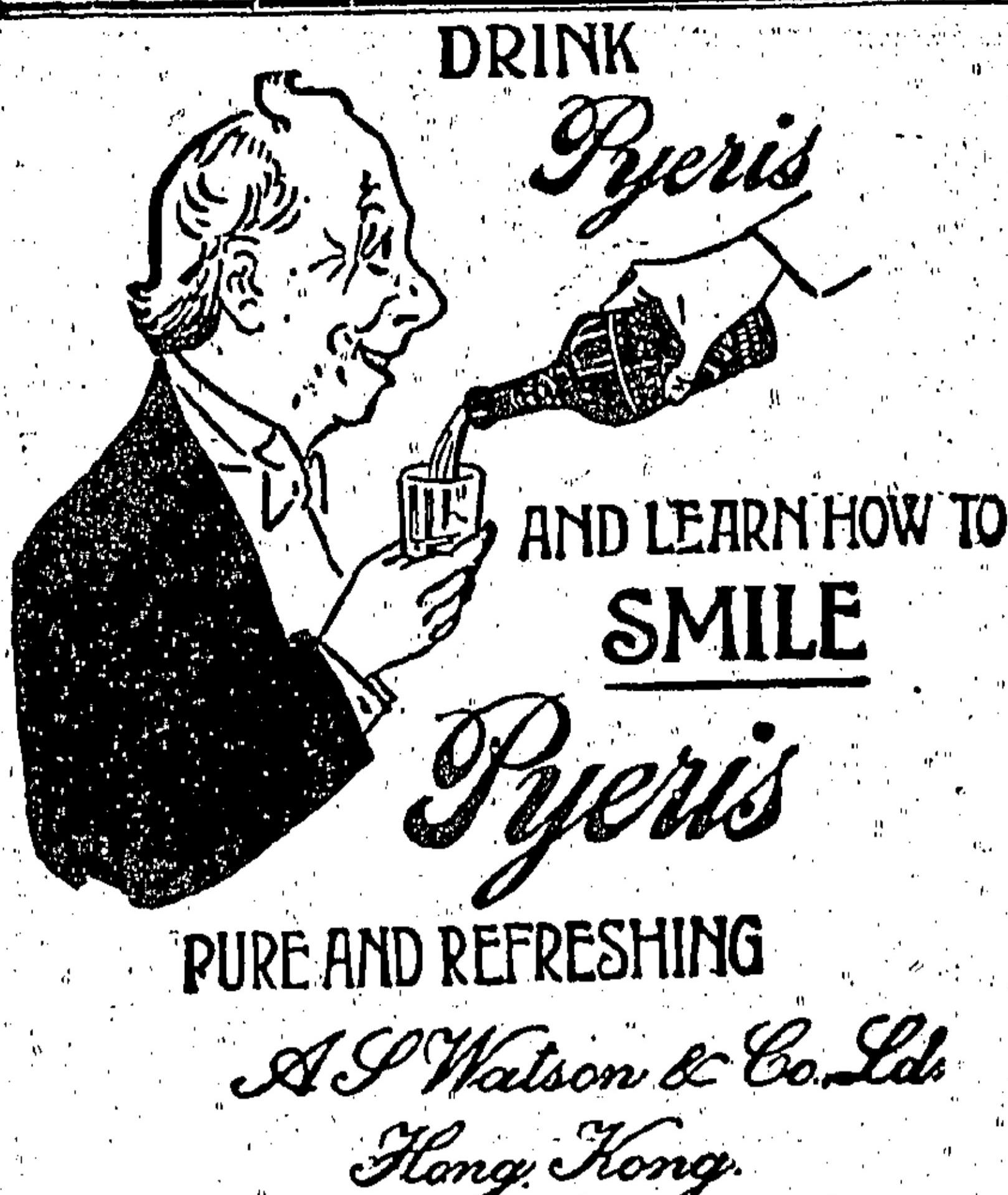
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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

體育報并匯通書聞要探深大正論言日報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.
BOYD.—On Monday, April 26, 1915, at Springston, Elgin, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reid Boyd, a son, (cable) MARRIAGE.

PENTYCROSS-ALLAN.—On April 17, 1915 at Yokohama, Japan, before A. M. Chalmers, Esq., H. B. M. Consul-General, Yokohama, and afterwards at Christ Church, by the Rev. W. J. Grey, M.A., Frederick Hazel, eldest son of the Rev. F. J. Pentycross, B.A., and Mrs. Pentycross, the Chaplin's House, Goring Heath, Reading, to Mabel, only daughter of Mrs. Allan, and the late Alexander Allan, of Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1915.

CHINA'S REPLY.

A special wire from Peking which we published on Saturday prepared our readers for almost anything in the way of startling developments in connection with China and Japan. The situation was described as "critical," and the statement that the revised demands were more harassing than those which Japan had first put forth seemed to justify the word. Rumour—far more to the fore than one cares to see her at a time like this—spoke of the Government as "negotiating with the Japanese, with the object of granting them the railways south of the Yangtze." Since the publication of these statements others have reached us from our special correspondent in Shanghai which ring more of definiteness than anything which has yet been published in Hongkong.

In the first place, the conference to which we have been looking forward has at last taken place, and the much-discussed demands have been replied to. China, more diplomatic than ever, has "conceded some minor demands" but has refused those most urgently pressed by her neighbour. From the remark as to the Yangtze railways, it will be seen that Yuan Shih-k'ai was not quite asleep when he replied, for he based his refusal to yield on the ground that the concession "would be a violation of China's engagements with another Power;" which answer, taking into consideration all the circumstances, may justly be termed neat—if not childlike and bland. One feels inclined to remark that, whatever may happen, China is determined to establish a new era by becoming a treaty-loving people.

Our correspondent's wire ends by stating that questions will be asked in the House to-day, as to the possibility of Hongkong's interests being affected. Should the reply be of an encouraging nature, the Government is to be asked to take steps to allay the Colony's anxiety. Is the Colony anxious? "Not to put too fine a point on it," it is—to a greater or less extent. Both the British and the Chinese element, each from its own point of view, has been bound, all along, to feel some curiosity in the matter. But, to do it justice, Hongkong has not yet "taken alarm." Perhaps it has relied on the Imperial Government's promise to support the interests of British merchants; or may be it has regarded the "demands" as having been more or less distorted. Or again, the Colony may have felt fully justified in looking upon Japan as an honourable nation that took up its share in the war from motives that were single and absolutely disinterested, that came to Britain's aid, purely from a fervent desire to keep troth and abide by the terms of a treaty which made allies of the two countries, and that looked forward with a passionate alacrity to seizing Kiaochau solely for the pleasure of restoring it to the Chinese. Whatever may have been the cause, Hongkong, as a general whole, has certainly refused to be scared; and even the prevailing small cloud of—our readers may call it doubt, hesitancy, suspicion, faint anxiety or half-hearted curiosity, according to individual taste—would perhaps never have existed at all but for the pains which the Home Government has taken to impress on the world the "confidential" nature of its information on the whole subject. We have heard incidentally that Britain has not been alone in keeping her subjects severely in the dark; Japan too, it is alleged, has created the same atmosphere of vague disquiet among her citizens by following what is, relatively, a like policy. If the Ministry at Home should elect to maintain silence, Hongkong's "vague disquiet" may be excused for blossoming into a feeling to which one would have to give a far stronger name. We have every right to assume that the Government has hitherto had the soundest reasons for holding its peace; when, however, matters threaten to take a turn that may speedily lead to the position's being termed a crisis, it is surely time for frankness and for the abandonment of all pretences at mystery.

LOOKING FOR A BUSINESS MAN.

We mentioned yesterday that Mr. Lloyd George appears to be experiencing some amount of difficulty in finding "a good strong business man with some push and go in him," to take charge of his scheme for the mobilisation of the Empire's industrial resources. This we can well believe, for the ideal business man is almost as hard to come by as the real artist—a fact which not one man in five seems to realise or appreciate. It is always pathetically amusing to hear a father announce that he is going to bring his son up as a business man, long before the youth in question has had an opportunity of showing whether or not he has a bent thereto. No man in his senses talks of educating his child as (E. G.), an author, an orator, a painter or an actor until the youngster has done something to justify the possibility of his success in one of those walks of life; yet few hesitate to assume that their boys will "be all right for business." If we consider for a moment we shall surely have to admit that the business man is as much "born and not made" as the musician or the poet.

SUCCESS.

Success in commercial operations obviously implies the possession of a certain type of brain as well as of temperament. The luck element may well be left out of the question here, for that same element enters into the life of the successful artist, politician or barrister. Luck aside, one man of no specially great intellectual capacity begins life as a pauper, figuratively or actually, and dies a millionaire, while another with a thousand times better opportunities spends his life just above or just below water, as it were. All the culture, all the intellectual or artistic gifts in the world would not make a Carnegie or a Rockefeller. If Mr. Lloyd George required the services of a perfect sculptor, he would hunt no longer than for a perfect business man. No one is surprised at hearing the artist spoken of as a rarity, and yet quite the majority of people seem to expect good commercial men to grow on every blackberry bush.

Napoleon.

It is no such far cry from the ideal commercialist to Napoleon who died on St. Helena ninety-four years ago to-day. The cant phrase "a Napoleon of commerce" is less idle than it sounds, for many of the qualities that go to make a great ruler and a great soldier are identical with those that are necessities to the great man of commerce. Napoleon succeeded, first and foremost, for precisely the same reason that the late Cecil Rhodes succeeded: he knew how to take advantage of the minute—nay, the moment—and procrastination never entered his head. To this has to be added the gift of foresight, and the even greater one of in-born power to calculate probabilities. Napoleon was, however, more than a business man, for he could win not only admiration but adoration. How he achieved the latter will never be known, for, so far as we are aware, none of his biographers credit him with a particularly pleasing manner; moreover the severe disciplinarian is but rarely loved; and discipline was the breath of Napoleon's nostrils. The world is as much in the dark over him as over the Stuarts, where their respective popularity is concerned. Neither his life nor theirs, whether private or public, was without reproach, and yet thousands of men—strong men and not mere sentimentalists—were willing to die or to sacrifice their all for him and for them. There were times when his ingratitude was as marked as theirs; in climbing he considered no-one but himself; yet even to-day his name is a power in the world and the descendants of his bitterest enemies—the British—are first to bear witness to his greatness. With all his faults he was what we are all bound to admire: a manly man. Nevertheless it is perhaps a good thing that the resemblance between himself and the Kaiser is not so great as that exalted personage fondly believes.

FANTAN PLAYERS DISTURBED.

Twenty seven coolies were having a game of fantan in a house in Graham Street, yesterday, when the police by an unannounced entry upset the conviviality of the gathering. At the Police Court, this morning they were charged before Mr. Wood, who fined them \$3 each. Sergeant Cookie and his party broke up the assembly.

DAY BY DAY.

A COLLEGE DEGREE DOES NOT LESSEN THE LENGTH OF YOUR EAR: IT ONLY CONCEALS IT.

THE WEATHER.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 68° fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 61° clear.

COUNT THE COLUMNS.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 37 published.

THE MAILS.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Che-
nan to-day.

U. K. and Canadian Mails.—
Closed per s.s. Sado Maru at
11 a.m.

Siberian and American Mails.—
Closes per s.s. Mongolia to-
morrow.

UP TO THE MINUTE—SHARE MARKET NEWS.

Closing prices:—
"Douglas"—\$44, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$116, sellers.
Kung Yiks.—\$13, sellers.
Shanghai Cottons.—\$214,
sellers.

THE DOLLAR.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 0.13/16d.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARY.

To-day is the 94th anniversary of the death of Napoleon Bonaparte.

A VISITOR.

Mr. A. Heise, of Manila, is at present staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

LEFT FOR THE FRONT.

Mr. S. P. Leigh, ward master in the Government Civil Hospital, left for home on Sunday on his way to the front.

THE BIG OPIUM HAUL.

The big haul of opium reported exclusively in the Hongkong Telegraph yesterday, was made on the s.s. Numsung and not the Kustang.

MARBLE CLOCK STOLEN.

The police have received a report to the effect that a marble clock valued \$15 has been taken from a table in the U Kee, Wellington Street.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Ng Tung-kai \$10.

WATER LOGGED.

A large junk became water-logged and sunk. The junk is reported to be worth \$500 and the cargo \$800. The latter is insured, and the junk can be refloated. The incident occurred whilst the junk was alongside the s.s. Hong-kong.

NOT UNUSUAL.

A seaman at Yaumati left his coat hanging on the wall of a house in Temple Street, and an inquiring kleptomaniac of a fellow-country-man, after examining the pockets, took therefrom a watch and an appendage, valued \$18.

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Twenty seven coolies were having a game of fantan in a house in Graham Street, yesterday, when the police by an unannounced entry upset the conviviality of the gathering. At the Police Court, this morning they were charged before Mr. Wood, who fined them \$3 each. Sergeant Cookie and his party broke up the assembly.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

A NAVAL ACTION.

THE WAR ON FISHING BOATS.

As we look through each day's batch of telegrams we can scarcely help wondering if there will ever be, while the war lasts, twenty-four consecutive hours during which some breach of fair play will not have to be recorded against the Germans. Probably not, for matters have gone so far now that our friend the enemy has no longer any character to lose, or any remnant of sense of shame to deter him from the ignoble and the vile. Events are of a strange pass when Britishers read, with something that is almost like relief, of the sinking of one of their own destroyers—because it makes a break in the long record of submarine war on undefended trading vessels. It was with similar feelings that one learned, one day last week, that the enemy's land forces had fought fairly for five minutes during the Ypres battle.

And these are the people who speak scornfully of the British and French, for sending non-European soldiers to fight against them! If Indian or Turco troops had committed a thousandth part of the low actions registered against Germany it need hardly be said that neither would be taking part in the war to-day; for it happens that Britain and France are a trifling particular as to the behaviour of the men to whom they accord the honour of fighting under the Union Jack and the Tricolour.

THE TORPEDO BOATS.

If Saturday's naval action—if action it can be called—there is little enough to be said. One could wish that the offending submarine had shared the fate of the torpedo-boats. But small mercies are not to be despised, for the sacrifice of a single pawn hits Germany harder, at this stage in the game, than the combined loss of a castle, a knight and a bishop, would hit Britain.

Crippled as she is, Germany can no longer hope to make good, without fatal delay, the loss of even the smallest craft. Another submarine "success" which has to be noted is that of the American tanker, Gulf Light. Seemingly her captain and two of her crew were killed, and proportionate indignation is naturally aroused in the American press. No one wishes to see the United States involved in war. Perhaps her easiest way out of the difficulty is to indemnify herself by annexing German property, of which there is enough and to spare within the country.

Or she might even threaten reprisals—meat that Germany's own soul loves—by means of the incarceration of somany hundreds of thousands of her "hyphenated" subjects, and the confiscation of their goods.

THE LABOUR DIFFICULTIES.

It does not make matters any the more pleasant that Sir John Jellicoe should have been forced to draw attention to the labour situation, where the dockyards are concerned. Happily the thousands of trades-union men who have enlisted, and have done great things for the Empire, have established the fact that loyalty is to be found among their ranks as well as among others. But for this, the man in the street might have been justified in commenting with some amount of bitterness on the conduct of those "unionists" who remain at home, and not only grumble, but delay work on the speedy achievement of which the lives of their friends at the Front and with the Fleet in great measure depend. The Admiral is hardly the man to write without weighing his words, and we may rest satisfied that, if he could have confined himself to a less severe expression than "half-hearted working" he would have been only too ready to do so. We hope to hear that his remarks have been laid to heart.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Found on Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's Premises.

Lance Sergeant A. Clark, paid

visit to the premises of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's premises, Connaught Road last night, and there found in the possession of a night coolie, two revolvers, and no less than 2,000 rounds of ammunition, for which he had no licence.

He arrested the coolie, and at the Police Court thus morning, the hearing of the charge was adjourned, defendant being allowed bail in \$1,000. Mr. Crew, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, defended.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:

May 1	Tons 342
2	" 379
3	" 324

Total to 3rd inst. 1,045

Daily average 348.36

unlawfully carrying 52 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence, within the waters of the Colony. Defendant was fined \$10, while Cheong Nam, the master of junk No. T 1629 H, who was charged with unlawfully carrying 52 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence, was also fined \$10.

SELLING KOWLOON LAND.

Architect and Contractor's Commission Dispute.

This morning before Mr. Justice Hazeland at the Supreme Court, John Lamm, architect, of 64 Queen's Road, Central, sued Ka Iam Din contractor, of 132 Portland Street, Yau-tut, to recover the sum of \$1,170 being balance due for fees for work done at the request of the defendant, and for a theodolite sold and delivered. The sum of \$170 was waived to bring the matter within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court.

Mr. J. H. Godiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Leo D'Almada a Castro for the defence.

Plaintiff, in the witness box, said he had promised to pay from time to time. Nothing had been paid since the issuing of the writ.

Mr. D'Almada cross-examined plaintiff with regard to plans in connection with the Kowloon Garden suburb. Plaintiff said his first fee did not cover work subsequently done on the matter, and in fact he saved the defendant \$2,300 by alterations which he made.

Among the items was a claim for \$315 which was alleged to have been paid by the plaintiff to defendant by mistake. The property to which the item referred, was held by plaintiff. Defendant came to him and said he had a buyer, and plaintiff said he wanted \$2.50 per foot. Subsequently the defendant came to see him and plaintiff agreed to sell at \$2 per foot without paying brokerage. The defendant told him the client was Sir Cen Tung, and wrote a letter to plaintiff suggesting the mode of payment, which the latter accepted paying commission of 10 cents per foot, the client built within three months and secured the services of the plaintiff.

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The case was adjourned until May 17.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Special Police Reserve Orders issued to-day state:—

Parades:—(Central Police Station)

Tuesday, May 4th:—Chinese

and Indian Companies, Rifle

Exercises, 5.30 p.m.

Wednesday, May 5th:—Por-

CHEMOR RUBBER COMPANY.

Third Annual Meeting.

The third annual meeting of shareholders in the Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd., was held on April 28, at No. 13 Nanking Road, the office of Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. (Secretaries and General Manager). There were present:—Mr. P. F. Livers (presiding) Messrs. R. N. Truman and E. S. Kadoorie (directors), and Mr. F. J. Howard (Secretary), representing 66,568 shares.

The notice calling the meeting and the auditor's report having been read, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, Following the usual custom I will, with your permission, take the report and accounts as read. The report and account as you will have noticed give such full details that there is little left for me to say. However there are one or two points that require explanation and which I will do my best to elucidate.

With regard to the acreage, you will have noted a slight difference in the total area of the Estates. This is accounted for by the Company's application for an area of 54,013 acres, having been granted by the Government, while on the Kinding Estate a strip of land measuring 2 roods 34 poles had to be given up for road making purposes. A new survey of the planted areas was made during the year. This was done at the special request of your Visiting Agents who considered it advisable that the planted areas should be split up into rectangular blocks which would allow of more effective control of the weeding operations. In making this survey the planted ravines that were not likely to satisfactorily mature, have been excluded. The New Clearing of 1913 which was reported previously by the Manager as 120 acres, on being surveyed, was found to contain exclusive of planted ravines, 97.37 acres. You now have 1,094 acres of good rubber, of which 487 are producing and 607 non-producing. Of the jungle land about 326 acres are in course of being surrendered to the Government. At a meeting of debenture holders held on 23rd March, 1915, the Trustees received the necessary authority to transfer the Kinding and Tyrone Estates should an opportunity occur of selling them. At present we have no offer for Tyrone; on the other hand we have had an offer for the Kinding Estate but we did not consider it sufficiently attractive.

On the subject of prospecting for tin on Kinding little progress has been made in this respect. The Chinese Took-y, who undertook last year to prospect for tin abandoned his prospecting rights owing to the very heavy fall in the price of tin which made the mining on a small scale unprofitable. We have had other applications for prospecting this property but consider that it is more advisable to dispose of same and let the purchaser take the chance of discovering tin.

The crop of rubber harvested to the end of Dec., 1914 was 128,453 lbs. against the estimate of 117,700 lbs., and the estimate for the year 1915 is 175,000 lbs. The yield per acre per annum of 276 lbs. on Chemor and 260 lbs. on Batu Dua, may be considered satisfactory. The total number of trees in tapping on both Estates, was 48,250 on the 1st January, 1914 and 51,122 at the end of the year.

The cost of production free on board as you will have observed from the report amounted to £1,164 per lb. as compared with the cost last year of £1,171 which we trust you will consider satisfactory. Your Directors confidently look for a still further reduction for 1915. The all-in-cost after charging all the Shanghai expenses to revenue, which is not customary in most local rubber Companies was £1,320 against the corresponding cost in 1913 of £21 per lb. Owing to the increased freight rates, war risk insurance and higher wharf charges in London, the selling cost in 1915 will be higher but on the other hand we may confidently expect that the average price of the rubber for 1915 will be appreciably higher than in 1914. The total

quantity of rubber sold during the year was 130,848 lbs. which realised an average gross price per lb. of £1.32 against 2/9.88 in 1913. The sales were effected as follows:—13,633 lbs. in London, 90,377 lbs. in Singapore and 26,878 lbs. in New York. In the latter part of the year a great improvement occurred in the quality of rubber produced, and as soon as your Directors are assured that the quality will come up to the F. A. Q. standard, they propose selling portion of the crop forward should the price show a satisfactory profit.

The cultivation of your Estates has been well carried out on the Chemor section with the exception of a few acres, previously leased to natives, is reported as being quite clean and in good condition. The Batu Dua Estate has not been kept in such good order but it is hoped that with the change of management, your Agents will be able to report a considerable improvement in due course.

The labour force consists now chiefly of Tamils. The supply has been sufficient and your Agents consider that they will have no difficulty in securing sufficient labour force in 1915. This is very satisfactory in view of the fact that on the outbreak of war the importation of Tamils was stopped, in consequence only 19,100 Tamils were imported in 1914 against 114,055 in 1913. The health of the coolies on the Chemor section has not been so satisfactory as in past years but here it must be taken into consideration that formerly we employed mainly Chinese and the health of Tamil coolies, until they become acclimated, is indifferent.

Both your Estates are comparatively free from disease. This is no doubt attributable in a great measure to the scarcity of felled timber lying on the Estate. Fortunately being so close to a town most of this timber has been removed free of cost for the purpose of fuel.

The policy generally advocated at present with regard to the number of trees that it is advisable to have per acre is 100, and thinning out is now gradually being undertaken so that the planted area of the Estates shall contain this number of trees per acre.

During the year permanent lines were erected on Batu Dua section, and a new drying house and smoke house on Chemor Estate several small buildings were erected. As previously mentioned we have now nearly replaced our Chinese labour by Tamil coolies for which the Government require that the Estates shall erect more permanent lines, and a considerable amount of capital expenditure on lines will therefore be needed this year.

Your Agents and Visiting Agents strongly advised the employment of a first class assistant to your Manager, and in consequence a suitable assistant bungalow will have to be provided.

In order to cope with the increasing output of rubber it will be necessary to start the erection of a permanent factory during the year. Your Directors have delayed this question as long as possible in view of the constant changing of factory requirements, but your Agents advise us that in the interests of the Company the factory is now most necessary.

Your new Manager, Mr. A. J. D. J., who was appointed in March 1914 has given every satisfaction to your Agents and Visiting Agents. A change however was made on the Batu Dua section early in 1915 and it is hoped that better results with regard to cultivation will be obtained. On the outbreak of war in August, steps were taken to reduce expenditure to a minimum, and I would like here to record the Board's appreciation of Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co.'s, your Penang Agents, work in the administration of the Estates.

Now, turning to the accounts—You will note that we still have Tls. 22,678.20 unissued debentures and that this together with the value of our stock of rubber and cash on hand less sundry creditors leaves us with less than Tls. 30,000 to bring 607 acres of immature rubber into the bearing stage. The Working Account shows a profit of Tls. 41,233.19 and after deducting Shanghai expenses we have a profit of Tls. 33,777.75, of which interest on export a considerable quantity of debentures has been absorbed. The bean oil which has so many com-

A Modern Bean Mill.
Harbin will soon have a modern bean oil mill which has been ordered by a British registered company in England. A previous contract had been entered into with a German firm but this had to be cancelled, the company in question suffering a considerable loss. There is room for several more mills of a similar nature. The time is not distant when Harbin will be able to supply the market with a large quantity of bean oil which has so many com-

the year of Tls. 25,799.08; this together with the profit brought forward from last year and after writing off Tls. 112.81 preliminary and formation expenses, amounts to Tls. 28,564.58. This in normal times would have justified your Directors in recommending a dividend of at least 10 per cent. Taking everything into consideration your Directors have recommended that the profit be carried forward to the new Profit & Loss A/c, thus strengthening the position of your Company.

In June last year Mr. O. Mordherst leaving Shanghai for Europe retired from the Board and Mr. R. B. Moorhead was invited to join the Directorate in his place. Mr. Moorhead subsequently resigned and at the request of an influential body of shareholders, Mr. E. S. Kadoorie was invited to fill the vacancy. Mr. R. N. Truman retires but being eligible off himself for re-election. Mr. F. W. Sutterle, the largest shareholder in the Company and representing very large interests, has expressed a desire to join the Board, and I shall have much pleasure in proposing him. Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, the Company's auditors, retire, but being eligible off themselves for re-election. Gentlemen, I shall be pleased to give you any further information you may require.

Mr. O. Mordherst said he would like to make an explanation. While he was absent at home Mr. Moorhead took his place, and on his return Mr. Moorhead "played the game" and retired. He (Mr. Mordherst) did not mind resigning in the circumstances, but he objected to Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, who was of Turkish nationality, taking his place. Mr. Kadoorie was a French protege at present, although he (the speaker) could not see how the French Consul could protect Turkish subjects at the present time. Mr. Kadoorie was an enemy subject just the same as he was, and it was neither just nor fair that he should take his place. Mr. Mordherst concluded by stating that he did not think a gentleman like Mr. Kadoorie should be on the board of any company in Shanghai.

The Chairman informed Mr. Mordherst that nobody regretted the circumstances that prevented him going back on the board more than his former colleagues. Under the existing conditions it was not possible to invite him to rejoin the board.

Mr. Kadoorie said he did not propose to take any notice of what Mr. Mordherst had said.

Mr. Mordherst—I can only say you tried to pass off as British, but did not succeed.

Mr. Kadoorie—That is quite right. I did succeed, but that is none of your business and I do not wish to say anything more about it.

Mr. Mordherst was about to reply, but the Chairman promptly closed the discussion.

No other remarks were made and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That the printed Directors' report and Statement of Accounts for the Financial Year ended 31st December, 1914, as circulated to shareholders, be adopted.—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. F. W. Sutterle.

That Mr. R. N. Truman, the retiring Director, be re-elected a Director of the Company.—Proposed by Mr. F. W. Sutterle and seconded by Mr. J. A. Sadka.

That Mr. F. W. Sutterle be elected as additional Director of the Company.—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham, and Matthews, the Company's Auditors, be re-elected for the ensuing year.—Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie.—Shanghai Mercury.

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OUR BUTCHERY

is the Only One of its Kind in the Colony and our

FRESH MILK

and other Dairy Products are unequalled in the East for

PURITY & EXCELLENCE.

Every Department under Expert European Supervision.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO DEAL WITH US.

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IMPORTANT

Come and See the TERRITORIALS in Action at the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

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BOXING!

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10 ROUNDS CONTEST.

For the Bantam-weight Championship of the Shropshire, L.I. Frank Beesty, Shrewsbury. Harry Jinks, Shrewsbury.

6 ROUNDS CONTEST.—Middleweight.

John Stevenson, Iron Bridge Shrops. v. Harold Davies, Oswestry.

6 ROUNDS CONTEST.—Welterweight.

William Norry, Coalbrookdale. v. S. O. Jones, Oswestry.

6 ROUNDS CONTEST.—Lightweight.

W. Ward, Hongkong. v. George Plant, Mudeley.

6 ROUNDS CONTEST.—Featherweight.

J. Cotton, Wellington. v. J. Barnett, Wellington.

6 ROUNDS.—Heavyweight.

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HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	5th May.	19th June.
CHANGSHA	25th June.	

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 14th May.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
TUESDAY, 4th MAY.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 5th MAY.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)... 1.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Taishan, tons 2,005
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Su days at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.0 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 9th MAY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 a.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salmah, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning 469 tons. One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 1.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANU. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by Electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

Opposite the Blake Pier.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.	Miyasaki Maru Capt. Feranki 16,000 MAY, at noon.	THURS. 13th
Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Kilino Maru Capt. F. E. Cope 16,000 MAY, at noon.	FRI. 14th

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Keelun, Shangha, Muji, Amak, Yokosha, and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa 12,500 May at 4 p.m.	TUES. 4th
	Sawa Maru Capt. Horii 12,500 May at 4 p.m.	TUES. 18th

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manilla, Thured Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Iwamura 13,500 May at 11 a.m.	TUES. 18th
	Stango Maru Capt. K. Soeda 13,500 June at 4 p.m.	WED. 19th

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto 8,000 MAY.	SATUR. 15th
	Jinsen Maru Capt. Teada 8,000 9th MAY.	SUNDAY.

SHANGHAI, Kobe, Tosa Maru & Yo ...	Colombo Maru Capt. Takano 12,000 15th MAY.	SATURDAY.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Rangoon Maru & Kobe ...	Colombo Maru Capt. Nomura 8,000 15th MAY.	SATURDAY.
NAGASAKI, Kobe, Tango Maru & Yokohama ...	Tango Maru Capt. Soeda 13,500 May at 10 a.m.	SATUR. 15th
SHANGHAI, Kobe, Hirano Maru and Yokohama ...	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser 16,000 May at 10 a.m.	TUE. 11th
		THURSDAY.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Miyasaki Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 13th May
Ki-ano	16,000 "	20th May
Fushimi	25,000 "	3rd June
Hirano	16,000 "	17th June
Katori	0,000 "	1st July
Kamo	16,000 "	15th July

FOR AMERICA.

Sado Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 4th May
Awa	12,500 "	18th May
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	Thursday 27th May
Aki	12,500 "	Tuesday 1st June
Tamba	12,500 "	29th June
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For.	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Luchow.....	4th May at 5 p.m. (uncertain)
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow.....	11th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Chenan.....	11th May at 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG.....	Kai-tong.....	10th May at 11 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILLOIO, CHINAN.....	Anhui.....	11th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Anhui.....	11th May at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANU"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Ka-chow," "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

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Telephone No. 38. Agents.

Hongkong 4th May, 1915.

Agents.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	Date
SHANGHAI in Swatow	Hangsang	Wed., 5th May at d'light
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Fri., 7th May at d'light
SH'AI, Moji & Kobo	Namsang	Fri., 7th May at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 8th May at 3 p.m.
SP'ORE, Pang & C'cutta	Yatshing	Sat., 8th May at 3 p.m.
SP'ORE, Pang & C'cutta	Fooksang	Wed., 12th May at d'light
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 15th May at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Insang	Sat., 18th May at noon
SP'ORE, Pang & Calcutta	Kumsang	Thur., 20th May at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dathy, Weihaiwei.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

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"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMeward.

For Steamer. Date of Departure.
LONDON Monmouthshire 5th June.

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

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Pump empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

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50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager.

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK".

TELEPHONE No. 221.

0.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70° Petrol 80°.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAP

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1915.

COMPANY MEETING.

Mercantile Bank of India.

The 22nd annual meeting of this bank was held on March 30 at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, Mr. R. J. Black (the chairman) presiding. The chief manager (Mr. P. Mould) read the notice convening the meeting and also the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said: When we last met we had in review a year of considerable difficulty and anxiety, but we little thought that within a few months of that meeting the troubles of 1913 would be far eclipsed by the momentous happenings in early August last year. The almost overwhelming problems with which finance and commerce were suddenly faced are too fresh in the memories of all to require recalling; but, rather may we congratulate ourselves upon the relief obtained by the emergency legislation which set the wheel of credit revolving again. Considering the dislocation of trade in countries in which we are almost entirely interested, the changes in our balance sheet as compared with the previous year are surprisingly small. The summations on both sides of the account in 1913 were £28,187,487 £s. 7d., and in 1914 £7,901,553 5s. 5d., a shrinkage of only £285,033 16s. 2d. The most noticeable items are, on the debit side of the account, a reduction of £635,000 in loans payable, which is reflected on the other side by a falling off in trade requirements as shown under the heading "Loans Receivable and Advances" of £614,038 10d.: you will notice we have been able to bring up our reserve account to a round half-million, upon which, I think, we may congratulate ourselves. Bills payable have increased by £281,085 0s. 1d. On turning to the credit side of the account, we see that cash, bullion, and securities amount to £2,080,992 17s., showing an increase in the strength of our financial position of £219,625 3s. 10d., which, under the present exceptional circumstances, is very necessary, and I think may be considered entirely satisfactory. I may mention that the increase of £113,000 under the heading "Consols and Securities Guaranteed by the British Government" is due to part payments on account of the substantial interest we considered it our duty to take in the War Loan. Bills receivable—in other words, bills of exchange—show little change. Freehold banking premises, after making provision for depreciation, show an increase of £14,434 6s. 11d., due to the final payments on account of our new premises in Grace-church-street. Referring now to the profit and loss account, you will find the net profit for 1914 is £101,619 18s. 8d., as against £111,499 7s. 11d. in 1913, a falling-off of £9,879 9s. 3d., which is, however, more apparent than real, as a prudent requirement of a much larger apportionment than usual to bad and doubtful accounts, but I may say that, so far as it is humanly possible to foresee, we have made ample provision for unlooked-for contingencies, which, in times such as these, it would be foolish to disregard. To the net profit I have just mentioned we have to add the sum brought forward from 1913, which £34,604 8s. 5d. from 1913, which gives a grand total of £136,224 7s. 1d. for distribution. After making the allocations mentioned in the report, and recommending a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year on the "A" and "B" shares, there remains to carry forward to 1915 the sum of £47,224 7s. 1d. I think on the whole we may be satisfied with the result of our work during such an abnormal and exceptional year. As to the future, it would

be dangerous to predict, if not impossible. A great deal depends on the duration of the war, but it is well to bear in mind that the purchasing power of Europe at any rate will be greatly reduced after this enormous expenditure of capital which is unproductive, and there will be a period of recuperation that may not make for activity in trade. The recent proclamation regarding the export of wheat from India is a new departure, and we await with considerable anxiety more precise and definite information as to how it is proposed to finance the trade. I will be gratifying to you to hear that our staff has very loyally responded to their country's call to arms. Over 25 per cent. of the home staff and four members of the foreign staff are serving with the colour. We have granted full pay to the married men and half-pay to the unmarried while on service, and will keep their appointments open for them. In the case of the foreign staff we have been unable to sanction all the applications received, for the simple reason that it is comparatively small, the members hold very responsible positions, and it is impossible to fill vacancies with qualified men. Likewise at home, many more wished to go than we could spare. My sympathies are entirely with those who subordinated their wishes to the necessities of the bank's service. The finance and commerce of the country must be carried on, and although it may not be attended by the pomp and circumstance of battle, still those who stay behind are doing their share for their country's good. It is with very great pleasure we have again been able to grant a bonus to the staff. It is richly deserved, as for obvious reasons the work has been exceptionally heavy, and I take this opportunity of saying how much I and my colleagues have appreciated the cheerful and hearty response that has been given by all to the heavy calls that have been made upon them. In conclusion, it may interest you to hear that after being over a year in our new premises I am glad to be able to say they have proved satisfactory in every way. We were at once able to let all the floors not required, and the undertaking generally has fully confirmed our expectations. I will now formally propose that the report and statement of accounts be adopted; and that a dividend on the "A" and "B" shares of this bank of 4 per cent. free of income tax, for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1914 (making 8 per cent. for the year) as recommended in the report, be confirmed. Sir David Yale seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. J. M. Ryrie and Mr. H. Melville Simons, the retiring directors, were re-elected, and Messrs. Cooper Bros. and Co. and Messrs. W. A. Browne and Co. were appointed auditors.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, chief manager and the staff of the bank having been passed, the proceedings terminated.

German Justice.

The *Lokalzeitung* (says the Press Association Amsterdam correspondent) states that the Court of Inspection of Permanent Military Guards of Spandau has sentenced the English prisoner of war, John Bramble, who used to be a London railway worker, to three years and three months imprisonment for desertion towards his superior in the presence of assembled troops and for refusal to obey orders on two occasions. The prosecutor asked for a sentence of ten and a half years imprisonment on a plea of violent assault. The plea, however, was not accepted by the court.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

May 3, 5.20 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says that there is nothing beyond the British report.

FEARS FOR THE KAISER'S LIFE.

May 3, 5.20 p.m.

According to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent the Kaiser and Prince Henry of Prussia, have inspected the Antwerp fortifications, harbour and submarine yards. Both looked well, but older. The visit was kept secret for fear of any attempt on the Kaiser's life.

THE STANLEY MAN-SLAUGHTER CHARGE.

Scuffle Alleged as Cause of Death.

This morning in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davis K.C., sitting in Criminal Jurisdiction, continued the case in which two boatmen, Lai Fo aged 21, and Lai Cheung Shing, 31, were indicted for the manslaughter of another boatman named Tein Kan at Stanley.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty. The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, defended.

The jury was composed as follows:—Messrs. P. Plaza, D. S. Eddie, A. J. Florin, W. Davies, W. O. Kaily, W. Taylor, H. Overy.

It will be remembered that the case for the prosecution was that when an old woman was scolding a small boy, the deceased intervened and was subsequently stoned by the prisoners, one of whom was alleged to have hit deceased over the head with a stone which he held in his hand.

P. C. Grimmett in the witness box said that a solicitor to prosecute had been retained by some of the villagers who had subscribed for that purpose.

This morning Mr. Jenkin opened the defence, which was that the men did not commit the offence and that there was a disturbance in which they took no part, but in the course of which the deceased received injuries which brought about his death.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:

Joined:—Sapper D. Templeton joined the Corps on 3.5.15, allotted Corps No. 1815 and posted to Engineer Company.

Parades:—Parades for Wednesday, 5th inst. N. O. O. & men on duty at Headquarters—under Officer on duty. Remainder nil.

Detail:—On duty at Headquarters—50 N. C. O. & men of Nos. 1, 2, & 3 Sections, Scouts Company. Officer on duty (and Orderly Officer). Lieut. Wall. Orderly Sergeant, Sergt. Hegarty. Medical Orderly, Corp. Davies. To furnish Guard at Headquarters:—7 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. tomorrow Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Sections, Scouts Co. 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. to-morrow Right Section M.U. Co. 7 p.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 8th inst. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Sections, Scouts Co. 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 8th inst. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

A Large Intestacy.

The late Colonel Lord Huntingdon, Scots Guards, of Heveningham Hall, Suffolk, has left an estate of £191,849. He died on January 13, intestate, and by the consent of the next-of-kin, letters of administration are granted to the Public Trustee.

The defendant, Henry Themans, obtained from a man who had been in India and South Africa the articles mentioned, and put them in the shop window with a card, on which was written: "Genuine War Trophies: Poisoned Throwing Knives and Gurkha knife now being used by the Indian Gurkhas with great success against the Germans."

For the prosecution it was submitted that this was a false description likely to cause disaffection to his Majesty, and a libel on the Gurkha troops, who did not use poisoned knives. The defendant was held fined £2 and costs.

OUR SPORTS LETTER.

THE TURF.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

London, March 26.

out to the Lincoln and the Grand National, as I have what I consider a good double, Lord Ansondale and Bachelor's Flight. I've also backed Outram 18 to 1, and go a bit on View-Live at twenty. When you are in the trenches especially if the Germans are scarcely 200 yards away, there is no time for talking, or the inclination to talk, about the gee-gees, but when in reserve or having a rest, I can assure you it is like a tonic to have a chat and an argument on the prospects of the horses we fancy. It was only last night we had a kind of a mock Parliament and debated "To be or not to be Racing," and the roll was overwhelming in favour of "to be." If racing does not interfere with the enlisting and the making of trained men who will be wanted, then say all of us we don't want to stop the pleasure of others because we can't enjoy it. We shall await the result of the Lincoln anxiously, as no doubt we shall have a sweepstake."

First League.

Badford City ... 4

Bilton Wanderers ... 2

Burnley ... 3

Manchester United ... 1

Chelsea ... 1

Blackburn Rovers ... 3

Everton ... 4

Nott. County ... 0

Manchester City ... 4

Sheffield Wednesday ... 0

Middlesbrough ... 3

Liverpool ... 0

Newcastle United ... 1

Bradford ... 1

Sheffield United ... 3

Aston Villa ... 0

Tottenham Hotspur ... 1

Oldham ... 0

West Bromwich Al. ... 1

Sunderland ... 2

(Played on the ground of the first named club on Saturday, March 20.)

Positions of the Clubs.

Goals.

I. W. D. L. n. A. g.

Manchester C. 31.14 107 43 31 33

Oldham. Ath 29 14 9 6 63 47 37

Blackburn R. 31.15 7 9 63 49 37

Sheffield W. 32 13 11 8 50 48 37

Everton 30 16 312 89 61 35

Sunderland 31 163 12 89 61 35

Sheffield U. 29 12 107 38 28 34

W. Albion 30 129 9 38 28 33

Bradford O. 29 10 12 7 48 37 32

Bradford 29 13 6 10 48 52 32

Middleb'gh 3.11 10 15 2 60 32

Burnley 30 125 13 48 42 29

Aston Villa 30 108 12 47 61 28

Liverpool 30 98 13 49 62 26

Bolton W. 31 9 6 16 57 71 24

Newcastle U. 28 8 7 13 36 39 23

Notts C. 32 8 11 15 52 53 22

Tottenham H. 3.7 9.15 48 74 23

Manchester U. 296 1013 36 47 22

Chelsea 29 5 12 12 36 49 22

The professional footballer, without the necessary organisation to protect his rights, has not, so far, uttered a murmur against the proposal to reduce his wages, but there is a deal of discontent, and under such disturbing conditions it is impossible to expect men to display their talents to the best advantage. At the present time, the game is hammed in with all sorts of bidding difficulties, clubs are loudly proclaiming their poverty, and preaching the doctrine of economy, and now is added the dissatisfaction of the players. This dissatisfaction is bound to be reflected in the matches sooner or later. Oldham have still the best record in the First League competition, but a few more purposeless displays like that against Tottenham and all chances of the championship will have gone. Tottenham's victory has taken them out of the bottom position, but their prospects are not encouraging, for Chelsea are falsely placed, a fact which can be attributed to their endeavours to win the Cup, and Manchester United have two games in hand.

To be Continued.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th May, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, One Baby Sealskin Coat (original cost 1800 taels). On view now. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th May, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

Teak Hatstand, Tapestry covered Drawing Room Suite, Easy Chairs, Writing Tables, Overmantels with Bevelled Mirrors, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Engravings and Ornaments, etc., etc.

Teak Sideboards with Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Dining Table, and Chairs, Dinner Wagons, Ice Chests, Dinner and Dessert Services, Cutlery and Glass Ware, Cooking Stove, etc., etc.

Double, and Single Brass Mounted Iron Bedsteads, Teak Double and Single Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Dressing Tables with Bevelled Mirrors, Marble Top Washstands, Toilet Crockery, White Lace Curtains, etc., etc.

also A few pieces Canton Blackwood Ware and

One Cottage Piano by "Challen" (in first class condition).

On view from Wednesday, the 5th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY,

the 8th May, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

40 Cases Hooch Champagne Extra Dry (pints).

60 Cases Hooch Champagne Extra Dry (quart).

Hooch Ingelheimer (quarts).

16 do Liebfraumilch.

8 do Hockheimer.

13 do Sparkling Moselle.

17 do Hoffbrau.

6 do Guiness' Stout.

12 do Cognac.

4 Casks Port.

and

21 Cases Perrier Water (quarts, pints and splits).

100 Boxes Cabinet Planters Cigars.

also

25 Cases John Beggs Whisky.

On view from Friday, the 7th inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION

A Private Collection of Chinese Curios and Antiques.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. Cruz Esq. to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY,

the 11th May, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Collection of Chinese Curios & Antiques comprising:—

5-coloured, 3-coloured, Blue & White, Green & Yellow Vases, Plates, Bowls, Incense Burners, Figures, etc., etc.

also

Old Bronzes, Peking Cloissons, Snuff Bottles and Ornaments in Jade, Crystal and Agate, Old Chinese Pictures, etc., etc.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Monday, the 10th inst.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 4th May, 1915.

The Magnificent Shakespearian Picture
3,000 feet Long—in 3 parts.
Engagement Extraordinary
of the
"THREE CARSONS"
The Sensational Sharpshooters,
Presenting Pastimes on the Prairies.
Pathé's Latest Cazettes.
New Comic, Interesting & Historical Films.

MATINEES

Wednesday 5.15 p.m., Saturday 5 p.m. & Sunday, 6 p.m.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

Important Re-Engagement
For Another Four Nights only
1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th May,
of
MISS MAY CLARKE,
FOR ALWAYS Drama
in 3 parts.

THE LITTLE MATCH SELLER Drama
in 3 parts, etc., etc.

9.15 p.m. ORCHESTRA.

NOTICE.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU
DISS BROS.
ENGLISH TAILORS.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower St.)
Established 1900.

NOTICES

PUBLIC COMPANIES

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.

During my absence and until further notice Mr. MOWBRAY STAFFORD NORTHCOOTE has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELLTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA,
s.s. "SAINYO MARU."
From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 1st May, will be landed into Godown at Consignees' risk and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Cargo remaining undelivered on May 3rd at noon, will be subject to landing charges and storage charges will be assessed on all Goods undelivered at 5 p.m. on May 7th.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, and examined on 13th May at 2 p.m.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after May 14th, 1915.

K. DOI,
Actg. gent.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

Application has been made to the General Managers to issue Choy Yau Kum duplicate Certificate for 10 shares in the above Company upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 3050/3059=10 shares HAS BEEN LOST:

Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from date he or no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the General Managers they will proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the then Foreign Secretary, issued a Circular Letter to Sir J. G. MOORE'S CURE for ASTHMA, advising every postman to carry a copy of it.

Sold in this and all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.

Beware of Imitations.

FAIR'S FOR 40 YEARS.

Sold in this and all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.

Beware of Imitations.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915

SUTCHER MEAT

肉食

	Ozs.	
Peef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 19	
" Prime Cut	21	
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	10	
" Roast—Shiu	19	
" Breast—Ngau Lam	17	
" Soup—Tong Yuk	15	
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20	
" do—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30	
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	24	
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10	
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50	
" combed—Ham Ngau Li	" 1.00	
Head—Ngau Tau	" 1.00	
Heart—Ngan Sun	lb. 14	
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20	
Foot—Ngau Keuk	each 11	
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	11	
Tail—Ngau Moi	18	
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 6	
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6	
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tsiu-tsui	set \$1.00	
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 25	
Leg—Yeung Pei	25	
Shoulder—Yeung Shan	24	
Saddle...	27	
Pigs' Chitlings—Chu Chong	27	
" Brains—Chu No	per set 24	
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 13	
Fry—Chu Chap	15	
Head—Chu Tau	16	
Heart—Chu Sam	each 11	
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	18	
Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 28	
Pork, Chop—Chu Pei Kwat	24	
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	
Leg—Chu Pei	28	
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	20	
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set 60	
Heart—Yeung Sam	each 8	
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	12	
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb. 26	
Sucking Pig, to order—Chu Tsai	22	
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20	
Mutton—Shang Young Yau	26	
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	19	
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20	
Lard—Chu Yau	20	

POULTRY:

	Ozs.	
Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 35	
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	34	
Ducks—Ap	32	
Doves—Pan Kan	18	
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per dos 20	
" (fresh)"	36	
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 42	
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	30	
Geese—Ng	24	
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28	
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak, Kap,	25	
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each 22	
Turkey, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60	
" Hen," " Na	45	
Pheasant—Shan Kai	75	
Quail—Om Chan	25	
Partridges—Che Ku	65	

FISH:

	Ozs.	
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 16	
Bream—Pin Yu	18	
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	15	
Carp—Li Yu	20	
Catfish—Chik Yu	12	
Codfish—Mun Yu	14	
Crabs—Hai	26	
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	16	
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	12	
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	13	
Dog Fish—Tit To She	10	
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	13	
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18	
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	32	
Frog—Tin Kai	33	
Garoupa—Shek Pan	40	
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	16	
Herring—Ts Pak	20	
Halibut—Cheung K		

COMPANY MEETING.

Chartered Bank of India,
Australia, and China.

The sixty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was held on March 31, on the bank's premises at 38, Bishopsgate, E.C., Sir Montagu C. Nash Turner (chairman of the company) presiding. The manager (Mr. T. H. Whitehead) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

In the course of his remarks the Chairman said:—The outbreak of war, which shock to its very foundations practically every money market in the world, brought with it an immense amount of anxiety, strain, stress, and concern to all connected with the business of finance and banking, and, as a natural consequence, to your directors, and especially to the managers at the head office. Thanks to the energetic, statesmanlike, and comprehensive action on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in conjunction with the Governor of the Bank of England, and in consultation with the chief financial experts in this city, anything like a panic in London was avoided, and in a very short time banking resumed its normal course, though, naturally, to a modified extent. Our grateful thanks are due, not only on the part of the exchange banks, but of all banks in this city, to Mr. Lloyd George and to the Governor of the Bank of England. As regards the future, all I need say is this: that we know the rice crop in Burma is good; the wheat crop in India is excellent; the tea industry in India and Ceylon is most prosperous; that the jute mills in Bengal are likely to show good results in the present year; and that the rubber industry is in quite a healthy condition. So far all to the good; but against this there is a set-back that we know of in the great scarcity of tonnage and the difficulty of the carriage of goods from the East to the West, which is common to all ports of the East and, I think I may say, to all ports in the West. When and to what extent this scarcity of tonnage will be removed it is impossible to foresee. No one can say what may happen until the war comes to an end. It will gratify the shareholders to know that the staff of this bank have responded so splendidly to the call of their King and country for service in the field. Of the men eligible in the head office no less than 40 per cent. have already joined His Majesty's forces. In addition to this, at least half-a-dozen of the foreign staff—all that we could spare—have accepted commissions or are serving in the ranks in India and elsewhere. In all cases your directors have, with the greatest pleasure, consented to pay the unmarried men one-half of their salaries, and the married men their full salaries during the continuance of the war as long as they serve in the Army. Of course, too, they will benefit by the bonuses that are granted. We would have joined had we been able to spare them, but you will understand that 40 per cent. from our staff is a very considerable item. It is with very deep regret that I have to make the announcement that two of our men have already fallen on the field of battle. Mr. J. W. H. Greig, of the Calcutta staff, accepted a commission in the 25th Punjab Cavalry at the end of last month. He was sent for service on the frontier, and was killed in action on 26th inst.,—barely a month on active service. Mr. James Innes, of the London Scottish was also killed in the trenches on Jan. 2 last. Now, turning to the report, I will first refer to the payment of the bonus of 10 per cent. to the staff. I feel sure that this will meet with the full approval of the shareholders, as you can understand that the men that have remained at home have had in many cases to do double duty. They have had to work for a considerable time, and are fairly entitled to the bonus which the directors have granted. As to the superior staff—the managers who are present here, Mr. P. Weston, and others—I can only say that the amount of their bonus is a very small measure of the services they have rendered

to you and to us. Their devotion to work at a time when we all had an unusual amount of anxiety to face, was only such as I could have expected, but it was such as I venture to say is not often seen among men who are similarly placed in such positions. It was a question, not only of night and day, but of Saturday and Sunday, when for a considerable period the management continued to work at this office. We have recommended that the sum of £25,000 be written off, premises account. This account may seem to be one that requires constant replenishing, but, naturally, as long as the business of the bank increases so it is incumbent upon us to provide fitting accommodation for our staff and for the business which they have to transact. I am bound to say I see no possibility of curtailing this account so long as our business expands as it does. This office is freehold. Where we cannot rent offices we have to buy ground and build, but I think in nearly every case the ground we do buy is freehold. As regards the recommendation to set aside £150,000 for special contingencies, I think it is necessary to explain to the shareholders that, although we have provided fully and simply for all depreciation of securities and for all known bad and doubtful debts, there are still certain contingencies the result of which cannot be ascertained until the end of the war. These are eventualities arising from the negotiation of documents relating to continental trade, &c., the details of which I could not give you without detaining you too long. This, I maintain, is a safe and wise policy, and will in the future, if not now, be appreciated by the shareholders of the bank. With these few remarks I have now to move that the report, together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted.

Sir Alfred Dent seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Foote Mitchell, a dividend at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended December 31, free of income tax, was declared.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E., proposing the re-election of the chairman, said that how much the shareholders owed him the report showed, but how much his fellow directors owed him could only be known to themselves. Mr. Lewis A. Wallace seconded the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Wallace was also re-elected a director, and the auditors, Mr. David C. Wilson and H. C. A. Stileman, were re-appointed.

Mr. Bentley: I think we ought not to part without "moving" that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and staff for their successful management of the bank." We have heard from our Chairman his eulogy of the staff, and I think a great deal of it comes back and is reflected on the directors. I have much pleasure in moving this resolution.

The vote was seconded by Sir Charles Armstrong, and unanimously acceded.

CHINO-JAPANESE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. Yada, Japanese Consul-General for Canada, speaking at a luncheon of the Canadian Club at St. Thomas, Ontario, outlined the policy of Japan in the Far East. Japan, he said, stood for the open door in China and the Far East. She was not only standing by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and fighting Germany in the Far East, but was protecting herself against German ambition.

The principle of the open door and equal opportunity for foreign nations in China was the fixed policy of the Empire of Japan. It was the foundation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Japan had no territorial ambition in China. She did not in the least want to interfere with or violate any right or interest of other Powers there. Mr. Yada pointed out that Japan had abided by the treaty obligations of her alliance with Great Britain in promptly attacking German colonies in China, and in helping to clear the Pacific and protect the commerce of the Allies.—L. G. O. Report.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.	
Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.
Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Serbia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg. Germany demands free passage through Belgium.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum. German troops attack Liege.

Aug. 5—Germany announces a state of war with Germany.

Aug. 6—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 8.—Italy reaffirms neutrality.

Aug. 15.—Austria enters Serbia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17.—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France.

Aug. 19—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons.

Aug. 24—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25—French evacuate Mülhausen.

Aug. 26—Non-partisan French Cabinet organised. Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtao.

Aug. 28—French capture Steinbach.

Aug. 29—Battle of Heligoland.

Sept. 2—German advance reaches Sennel, thirty miles from Paris, and swings eastward. French Government moves to Bordeaux.

Sept. 3—Russians occupy Lemberg.

Sept. 5—Battle of the Marne begins.

Sept. 7—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.

Sept. 12—German retreat halts on the Aisne.

Sept. 20—Germans bombard Reims and injure the famous Cathedral.

Sept. 22—German submarine sinks British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue. Russians capture Jaroslav and invest Przemysl.

Sept. 26—British troops from India land at Marseilles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Bombardment of Antwerp begins.

Oct. 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinied.

Oct. 13—Belgian Government transferred from Ostend to Havre.

Oct. 14—Allies occupy Ypres. Battle begins on the Vistula.

Oct. 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.

Oct. 16—British cruiser Hawk sunk by German submarine.

Oct. 24—Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in German defeat.

Oct. 27—Russians reoccupy Lodz and Radom.

Oct. 29—Turkey begins war on Russia by naval attacks on Odessa and in the Crimea.

Oct. 30—Col. Mvritz, rebel leader driven out of Cape Colony.

Nov. 1—German naval victory off the coast of Chili.

Nov. 3—German squadron makes a raid on British coast near Yarmouth.

Nov. 4—German cruiser York strikes mine in Jade Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5—England and France declare war on Turkey. Dardanelles forts bombarded.

Russians reoccupy Jaroslav.

Nov. 6—Tsingtao surrenders.

Nov. 7—Russians enter East Prussia.

Nov. 10—The Emden destroyed.

Nov. 11—Germans capture Dixmude.

Nov. 12—Russians occupy Johannisburg in East Prussia.

Nov. 19—House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men. More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 23—Russians surround German corps south of Lodz.

Nov. 26—British battleship Bulwark destroyed by explosion in the Medway River. Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz.

Dec. 1—German Reichstag votes new credit of five billion marks. King George in Flanders.

Dec. 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade. Gen. De Wet captured.

Dec. 3—Servians turn on Austria in three days' battle which ends in a notable Servian victory.

Dec. 6—Germans occupy Lodz.

Dec. 8—British naval victory off Falkland Islands. British occupy Bussorah, in Asia Minor.

Dec. 9—Gen. Byers, Boer leader, killed at the Vaal River.

Dec. 13—British submarine sinks the Messudieh in Dardanelles.

Dec. 14—Servians capture large Austrian force.

Dec. 15—Austrians evacuate Belgrade.

Dec. 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool.

Dec. 18—Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. Gen. Botha regards Boer rebellion as at an end.

Dec. 20—Severe fighting on the line of the Bzura River.

Dec. 22—French Parliament assembles.

Dec. 23—French Chamber votes war credit of £340,000,000.

Dec. 25—British naval and aerial raid against Cuxhaven.

Dec. 28—French occupy St. Georges, near Newport.

Jan. 1, 1915—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 3—French capture Steinbach.

Jan. 4—Russians win decisive victory over Turks in the Caucasus. Russians overrun Bukovina.

Jan. 8—French advance across Aisne, north of Soissons.

Jan. 13—Turks occupy Tabriz. Count Berchtold resigns.

Jan. 18—German air fleet bombard Yarmouth and other Norfolk coast towns.

Jan. 21—General Falkenhayn, German War Minister, resigns.

Jan. 24—British naval victory in North Sea: the Blucher sunk.

Jan. 26—Germans lose two battalions at Givency and Cuinchy.

Jan. 31—Germany inaugurates submarine raids on British shipping.

Feb. 3—German destroyer sunk by Russian submarine off Denmark. German auxiliary cruiser sunk off Patagonia.

Feb. 26—British troops from India land at Marselles.

Sept. 28—Germans begin siege of Antwerp.

Oct. 2—Germans defeated at Augustow.

Oct. 5—Belgian Government removed from Antwerp to Ostend.

Oct. 7—Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinied.

Feb. 9—Allies resolve to unite financial resources.

Feb. 28—Total British casualties 164,000. Turks retreat from Suez Canal.

March 12—A Boer commando in the Cape Province mutinied.

NOTICES

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HOTEL MANSIONS

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PHOTOGRAPH

The photograph on the current issue is a part of Des Vaux Road, Capital.

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Commercial.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS

Ayer Kuning Meeting.
Penang, April 21.—At the meeting of Ayer Kuning (Perak) yesterday, Mr. Ambrose, chairman, said last year's profit was \$22,972 and with the balance forward, \$86,650. The recommendations were a 5 per cent. dividend and to carry forward \$50,003. The whole of the land, 51 acres, is planted, the coconuts' health is good and the position is generally satisfactory. Last year's expenditure was \$39,000 and the estimated crop this year is 75,000 lbs. of rubber, an increase of 1,000 lbs.

A vote of thanks to the manager, Mr. Mornes, was passed, and the accounts and report were adopted.—*Straits Times*

Formosan Sugar.

Formosan sugar imported into Japan last month amounted to about 2,000,000 piculs, and about 600,000 piculs are expected between now and the end of May. When the quantity required for consumption in Formosa, amounting to 150,000 piculs, is deducted, there will be no more sugar to be brought in this year. The quantity of Java new season sugar purchased by the Japanese was reported to be about 300,000 piculs, says the *Asahi*. Subsequently the Mitsui, Yassa, Suzuki Shoton have gradually extended their purchases. When all these are counted, including the parcels to be shipped in August next, they will total about 500,000 piculs. It is expected that 1,000,000 piculs will be imported before the end of the year.

German Newspaper Policy.
Germany's policy of buying up newspapers in America is becoming more daring. The German Embassy has invested a million dollars for the purpose and is making the pro-German newspapers attack the American Government for their alleged favouritism to the Allies. These newspapers are particularly opposing the action of the Government in allowing war material to be exported to the Allies, and at the same time the Embassy is forcing the German advertiser to bring pressure upon the newspapers to favour the German side. Further, the Embassy is influencing German priests and clergymen to inculcate similar ideas from the pulpit. In short, Germany is adopting every possible means to gain her ends.—*Osaka Asahi*

Shanghai Trade.

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. of Shanghai, Picoe Goods Market Report says:—

Manufacturers in Lancashire have exhibited great strength recently, and the rise in cost of replacement, together with the fact that the diminishing amount of stock held in this market is now beginning to make itself felt in some classes of goods, have been factors which have contributed considerable "tone" to our market. The amount of business passing has not been large, but it has been fair, and clearances are continuing upon a moderate scale.

The principal stumbling block in the path of an enquiry commensurate with the agricultural prosperity throughout most of the country, is the Japanese demands that are being discussed in Peking. While the present state of general uneasiness exists in the minds of the Chinese regarding them, the native banks keep their operations with their merchant-clients restricted to a strictly cash basis. Political unrest in one form or another has in fact cast its shadow over this market for so long periods in many recent years, that absence of credit facilities amongst native traders for the carrying on of commerce is becoming almost an accustomed state. Although however trade may be, and has, kept going in much the same half year by year throughout the last decade and a half, the business done in comparison to the huge population and industry of the country, is but a mere surface scratch. The evidences of development of trade are insignificant, and it may possibly be with the object of prodning China's lethargy that the Japanese demands have been formulated, but the door must be kept wide enough open to admit other countries on an equal footing of opportunity.

STOCK.	To-day's CLOSING PRICES	NUMBER OF SHARES	PAID UP	1914.		1914.		1915.		1915.		LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE
				HIGHEST	LOWEST	HIGHEST	LOWEST	40th APR. TO NOW	TO NOW	HIGHEST	LOWEST	
Banks.												
H'kong & S'ha Banking Corp.	\$800 s. £76/-	120,000	\$125 all	855 July	700 Oct.	800	800			£2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9 1/2 equal to \$27.27 for 1/4 year ending 31/12/14		
Marine Insurances.												
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	380	10,000	\$250 50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	380	380			Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.		
North China Ins. Co., Ld.	170	10,000	£15 £5	145 May	133 Jan.	170	169			Interim of 12% p.o. for 1914		
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ld.	855	12,400	\$250 100	847 April	700 Oct.	855	855			Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914		
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	820 b.	12,000	\$100 60	210 April	192½ Jan.	220	220			Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914		
Fire Insurances.												
China Fire Ins. Co., Ed.	130	20,000	\$100 20	160 July	140 Oct.	130	130			\$9 for 1913		
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	385 b.	8,000	\$250 50	395 Feb.	368 April	385	385			\$27 for 1913		
Shipping.												
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ld.	551/4	80,000	\$25 all	10 Jan.	51/4 Dec.	51/4	51/4			\$1 for 1906		
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	44	20,000	\$50 all	36 Mar.	27½ Nov.	44	42			\$3 for year ending 30/6/14		
H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	22½	80,000	\$15 all	29½ Jan.	22 Dec.	22½	22½			Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14		
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	98	60,000 £5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	98	98			Final of 3% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on de- ferred shares for year 1913		
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ld.	93/6	3,797,610 £1	all	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	93/6	93/6			Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C. No. 23		
Star Ferry Company, Ld.	336	40,000	\$10 all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	36	35			\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14		
Refineries.												
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	116	20,000 \$100 all	96½ Feb.	70 Nov.	116	116	116			Final of 5% Coupon No. 4. making 10% for year end- ing 30/6/14		
Luyu Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	328	7,000 \$100 all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	28	28	28			1/2 for 1909		
Mining.												
Kalian Mining Adm'n'tion.	33/6	1,000,000 £1 all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	38/6	38/6			Final of 5% Coupon No. 4. making 10% for year end- ing 30/6/14		
Raub Australian Gold Min- ing Co., Ld.	83/4	200,000 £1 all	310 Jan.	190 Nov.	385	385	385			1/2 mak. 7/6 a/c 1913		
Tronch Mines Ltd.	32/6	160,000 £1 all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	32/6	32/6					
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.												
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.	66	60,000 \$50 all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	66	65	65			\$3.50 for year 1914		
H'kong & W'pao D. Co., Ld.	457	50,000 \$50 all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	57	57	57			\$3 dividend for year 1914		
H'kong Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	53	55,700 £100 all	60 July	50 Dec.	53	53	53			Tls. 5 for 1913		
H'kew W. Co., Ld.	85	36,000 £100 all	169 Jan.	82½ Dec.	85	85	85			Tls. 5 for 1914		
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.												
Anglo French Lands.	94	13,000 £100 t.100	—	—	94	94	94			Tls. 6½ for year ending 29/2/14		
H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.	118	20,000 \$50 50	128 July	120 Dec.	118	118	118			7/2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14		
H'kong Land Investment Co.	108	50,000 \$100 all	117½ July	98 Nov.	108	108	108			\$3 for year ending 31/12/14		
H'phiey Estate & F. Co., Ld.	87	150,000 \$10 all	94 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	7	7			45 cents for year 1914		
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld.	40	6,100 £50 20	45½ Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	40			Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914		
Shanghai Lands.	101	78,000 £50 all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	101	101	101					
West Point Building Co., Ld.	69	12,500 £50 all	73 June	66 Feb.	69	68	68			\$2.25 for half year ending 31/12/14		
H'kong Central Estates	100	10,000 \$100 all	—	100	100	100	100			4.09 for 7 months ending 31/12/14		
Cotton Mills.												
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	142	20,000 £50 50	138 July	125 May	142	142	142			Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14		
Hongkong Cotton Co.	74	125,000 £10 all	84 Mar.	7 June	71	72½	72½			50 cents 31/7/08		
Kung Yik	13	75,000 £10 all	142 Jan.	11 Mar.	13	13	13			Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14		
Laou Kung Mow	66	8,000 £100 all	110 Feb.	70 May	66	86	86			Tls. 12 for 1913		
Shanghai Cottons	91½	40,000 £50 all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	92	91	91			Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year end'g 30/6/14		
Miscellaneous.												
China Borneo Company, Ld.	104	60,000 \$12 all	12 May	10 Dec.	11	10½	10½			85 cents for 1914		
China Light & Power Co., Ld.	84½	50,000 \$5 all	4.80 July	4 April	4½	4½	4½			6% for year ending 28/2/06		
Do. (Spec. shares)	50,000 \$1 all	—	—	7 Nov.	8	7.90	7.90					
China Frotv. L. & M. Co., Ld.	8	125,000 £10 all	9 Jan.	7 Aug.	34	34	34			\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14		
Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	834	40,000 £50 20	639 June	35 Aug.	634	634	634			50 cts. for 1914		
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	85	400,000 £10 all	630 Jan.	5 Dec.	685	685	685			\$1.80 per share for 1913		
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	843	6,000 £10 all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	43	43	43			Final of \$6 making \$8 for 1914		
Hongkong Ice Co., Ld.	184	6,500 £25 all	21/2 July	174 Dec.	184	184	184			Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914		
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	826½	60,000 £10 all	25 June	22 Apr.	26½	26½</						

THE JAPANESE DEMANDS.

British Interests in China.

Mrs. Archibald Little, in the *Daily News* and *Leader*, says: "The late Sir Robert Hart used to relate how he and Sir Thomas Wade were wont to discuss the position and future of China till late into the night, and how, when he urged 'Patience!' the impetuous ex-Laval officer would walk up and down the room crying out: 'But the ship may go down in the night! The ship may go down in the night!' 'But it has not gone down yet,' he used to add. And China has weathered so many crises it does not seem impossible she may weather this also in 1915, when, if we yet know the truth, she is faced by Japan with twenty-one demands. These demands, as stated in a variety of London papers, would virtually lead to China's deposition in favour of Japan as ruler over her 400 millions of people, and one-twelfth of the surface of the globe. One alone of China's provinces, silk-clad Szechuan, covers a larger area than the whole of France. Indeed, her empire is about the size of Europe, leaving out Russia, Russia, including Siberia, stretches herself over one-sixth of the globe, though she has but one-third of the population of China. Whilst Japan of the twenty-one demands has one-thirtieth of the territory of China and about one-eighth of its population. Thus, just as Germany did, so Japan must be desiring territorial expansion. Like Germany, too, she has a splendidly equipped army and navy, and full of ambition."

Some Important Questions.

But up till now, our ally, Japan, has shown herself scrupulously eager to observe—and to be noticed as observing—correctness of procedure. In 1910, when six European nations sent troops to protect their nationals in China, Japan, too, sent troops, and her soldiers were the admired of all for their chivalrous behaviour and orderly conduct. At the taking of Tsingtao, the Japanese assigned to our men posts where there was glory to be won, as well as treating them as heroes afterwards in Tokyo. It is therefore almost impossible to credit that they should have addressed to China demands such as it is not within the comity of nations that one people should address to another, as, for instance, No. 2. That all foreign advisers of China should be cast upon, to resign in connection with the army, police, and finance. Would this leave Mr. Aglen as Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, and Dr. Morrison as political adviser? Colonel Munthe would have to give up all connection with the police.

Again No. 4 is said to be: That all foreigners (other than Japanese) should be absolutely excluded from the provinces of Fukien, Shantung, Inner Mongolia, and South Manchuria. No. 5, Foochow, the capital of Fukien, is a very old-established missionary and tea centre; whilst Cheli in Shantung has for years been almost a British settlement with its foreign quarter, and is well known as a health resort. No. 5 says no firms are to supply China with armament of any kind, save through the medium of Japan or from arsenals over which Japanese have entire control. In many parts of China Japanese alone are to have the privilege of supplying China with railways. What is to happen to those already constituted with British capital and by British engineers is not clearly stated, only that there are to be no more of them. It seems as if by such demand our ally Japan would injure England almost as much as China. About 65 per cent. of the foreign trade of China is in British hands; there are also very large investments of English capital in China. What is to be done of these? of the mercantile houses that have been for generations established in the Far East, even before Japan ever admitted European merchants into her hitherto islands?

It is certainly a comfort to think the the China Association still exists, and the names of former Consul-General on its board, together with those of other treaty members, well acquainted with the Far East, inspire confidence that at least that association

MOTOR CYCLING.

The "New Comet" at the Dragon Motor Car Co.

With the splendid roads stretching to the different parts of the New Territory with all its sylvan splendour, the motor cycle is very naturally in great demand. This being an accepted fact the enterprisers for motorizing in this Colony are called upon to put forward the best makes of machines to be obtained. One local firm that has paid particular attention to the provision of a reliable mount, is the Dragon Motor Car Company of Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, and Nathan Road, Kowloon, by putting on the local market the New Comet Motor Cycle. Apart from considerations of sentiment, this machine should be a favourite since it is of all British make, and that in itself is a sufficient guarantee for the average man that the machine is the very last word in motor cycle development. It has the features of an ordinary push bike in the way of lightness and easy manipulation, and has the advantages of much more costly motor cycles in the way of reliability, speed and hill climbing capacity. It is guaranteed to take any hill one in three, and if that is not sufficient then it is a puzzle what is. It is fitted with the famous Precision engine and two speed gear which is incorporated in the engine base; Dunlop tyres, studded, and bolt. It has the further advantage of a high tension magneto and the machine is ready for the road. There are but two of these models left with Mr. Lauritson, and those going in for a motorcycle will be well-advised to go along to the Dragon Motor Car Company and have a chat with the manager before they select their mount. This firm has a reputation to maintain, and Mr. Lauritson's object is to give satisfaction to his clientele rather than to succeed in a big turn-over of machines. This means that he will recommend nothing but the best, which is not always the virtue of motor salesmen who have but one object in view.

will do all in its power to guard British trade interests in the East and to indicate to the Foreign Office the difficulties attending commercial enterprises in Korea and Formosa (since they have come under Japanese rule), as also in the Japanese part of the Island of Saghalien and South Manchuria. It appears at first sight as if the present moment had been selected, when all European Governments might be considered too much occupied to attend to the affairs of Asia. But in that case, and if the demands be all correctly reported, the saddest part of it all would be, not that British trade would suffer, and many most worthy English families be ruined; nor that China would be abased from the high place among the nations that has been hers for so many centuries; but that Japan would have taken the first irretrievable step on the downward road, following the example of Germany in believing that might is right.

Everyone knows that China, striving now to walk in European ways, has not yet got a Europeanised army or navy fit to cope with those of Japan. From her position she is singularly open to attack, and a rich country, abounding in drugs and spices and food-producing crops twice, sometimes even three times, in the year. Her coalfields in the red basin of Szechuan are the largest in the world; in her wild west she has gold mines richer than any yet worked in Australia. If nations are bound by no moral laws she is in very perilous case, so rich and so undefended. But Chinese diplomacy is unrivaled, and possibly the public has not yet forgotten the prostrating wiles of past away Imperial days.

But all this if the reports sent from China are correct. Can they be? The more we think of it the less does it seem possible that Japan, the land of gallant soldiers, would seek to snatch advantages from us in our day of danger. Will not the Japanese Minister be authorised in a few days to assure us that Japan has merely been taking energetic steps to protect China, and through China herself, from any further trouble with Germany in the Far East?

It is certainly a comfort to think the the China Association still exists, and the names of former Consul-General on its board, together with those of other treaty members, well acquainted with the Far East, inspire confidence that at least that association

POST OFFICE.

Until further notice no Letters, Boxes, or Parcels for Belgium, Brazil, Crete Montenegro or Malta can be accepted for insurance.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France & Tsingtao.

A new and revised edition of the Hongkong Postal Guide is now on sale at the General Post Office: Price 50 cents per copy.

The Service of uninsured parcels for Bulgaria, Roumania, and Serbia, has been resumed.

The Parcel Post service to France has been resumed for Ordinary Parcels only.

MAILS DUE.

Siberia, Chenan, 5th inst.
Siberia, Sardinia, 6th inst.
English, Nubia, 8th inst.
America, ex Persia, Awa Maru, 9th May.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Salon—Per KAMO, 5th inst., 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-

MUN, 5th May, noon;

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco & U. Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia)—Per MON-

GOLIA, 5th May, noon;

THURSDAY, 6th May.

Haiphong—Per DEIJE M., 6th May, 9 a.m.

Philippines Islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, and New Guinea, via Tauritch, Is.—Per TAI-

YUEN, 6th May, 10 a.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per YING-

CHOW, 6th May, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Moji—Per NAMSANG, 6th inst., 4 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per CHOYSANG, 6th inst., 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, 7th May.

Saigon—Per TELEMACHOW, 7th inst., 10 a.m.

Strait, Burma, Ceylon, Ade-

laide, Western Australia, In-

dia, Aden, Egypt, and Europe.

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The parcel mail will be closed on Thurs-

day, 6th May, at 5 p.m.—Per

SARDINIA, 7th May, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 8th May.

Straits & Calcutta—Per YATSHING, 8th inst., 2 p.m.

Philippines Is.—Per LOONGSING, 8th

May, 2 a.m.

Siberian Mail: Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per

CHENAN, 8th inst., 4 p.m.

Tientsin-Pukow Service: Shanghai Br. P.O. Wednesday, 12th May.

SUNDAY, 9th May.

Swatow, Amoy & Tamsui—Per KALNO

M., 9th inst., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 10th May.

Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 10th May, 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, 11th May.

Philippines Islands, Japan, via

Nagasaki, Honolulu, U. States,

South America, and Canada,

via San Francisco, & U. King-

dom via Canada (Europe via

Siberia)—Per SHINYO M.,

11th inst., 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-

CHING, 11th inst., noon.

Philippines Islands—Per CHINHUA, 11th

May, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, & North China—Per ANHUI,

11th May, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 13th May.

Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius & U. King-

dom—Per MIYASAKI M., 13th

May, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, 18th May.

Philippines Islands—Per TAMING, 18th

May, 3 p.m.

Oysters, Fresh Fried or Stewed

Flounders, Haddock, Kippers & Co.

May, 11 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

3rd May to 9th May, 1915.

High Water

Low Water

Mean High

Mean Low

Time

Morning

Afternoon

WEATHER REPORT.

ARRIVED.

Chiyuon, Br. ss. 1,177, Ross, 4th instant—
Shanghai, 30th ult., Gen.—C. M.
S. N. Co.

Faoing, Br. ss. 1,073, Dillon, 3rd inst.—
Shanghai, 30th ult., Gen.—B. &
S.

Kesjo Maru, Jap. 1,163, D. Imaizumi, 3rd
inst.—Haiphong, 1st inst. Rice—
Order.

Indraido, Br. ss. 3,507, T. R. Evans, 4th
inst. Gen.—Orde.

Halmun, Br. ss. 641, Stewart, 4th inst.—
Swatow, 3rd inst. Gen.—D. L.
& Co.

Loongsang, Br. ss. 1,092, W. Leask, 4th
inst.—Maulin, 1st inst. Gen.—J.
M. & Co.

On the 4th at 17.05—The depression has
remained stationary and has partially
filled up. The anticyclone has moved
eastwards and is central this morning
over the Eastern Sea. Slight increase
of pressure have occurred over southern
Japan and the Philippines and slight de-
creases over Annam and the Philippines.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.16 inch.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOD 38
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.

E. & N.E. winds, slight to
moderate; fine.

2 Formosa Channel..... The same
as No. 1.

3 South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Lamopki as No. 1.

4 South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Hainan J. as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
4th May, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Winds.
Westock	7a.	29.73	59	93	10	
Nemuro	6a.	29.89	58	92	2	
Hakodate	5a.	29.77	58	92	1	
Tokio	4a.	29.85	58	92	1	
Kochi	29.97	58	92	1		
Nagasaki	29.99	58	92	1		
K'ogima	30.00	58	92	1		
Osaka	29.99	58	92	1		
Naha	29.95	58	92	1		
Ish'ima	29.93	58	92	1		
Bonin Is.	"	"	"	"		
Chesou	"	"	"	"		
Whale	29.87	51	72	sw.	4	bo.
Hawke	"	"	"	"		
Ichang</td						